AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A plasma display panel comprising:

a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on an upper electrode;

a plurality of priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag formed one by one between a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

a dielectric layer formed on the substrate to deposit the sustain electrodes and the priming electrodes.

2. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are commonly connected to a common node.

3. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are formed of a three-layered structure of Cr, Cu, and Cr sequentially deposited on the substrate.

4. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are formed of Ag.

5. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer has a thickness of 10μm to 30μm.

6. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, further comprising black matrixes formed between the substrate and the priming electrodes.

7. (Previously Presented) A method for driving a plasma display panel which includes a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on a substrate, a plurality of priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag, wherein the priming electrodes are between a pair of the sustain electrodes, and a plurality of address electrodes formed to cross the sustain electrodes, the method comprising the steps of:

applying a common pulse, which is periodically turned on/off, to the priming electrodes;

applying a scan pulse to one of a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

applying an address pulse to the address electrodes when the scan pulse is applied to the one sustain electrode.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the potential difference between on/off-periods of the common pulse is lower than a discharge start voltage of the plasma display panel.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the potential difference is 270V or below.

10. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein a width of the common pulse in the on-period is 1μs or below.

11. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the maximum potential difference between the scan pulse and the address pulse is more than the discharge start voltage of the plasma display panel.

12. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the maximum potential difference between the scan pulse and the address pulse is more than 280V.

13. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the time difference between the time when the common pulse is turned off and the time when the scan pulse is turned on is 500ns or below.

14. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the time difference between the time when the common pulse is turned off and the time when the address pulse is turned on is 500ns or below.

15. (Currently Amended) A plasma display panel comprising a first electrode configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag in response to an electrical pulse applied to the first electrode, wherein priming particles comprise at least one of free electrons, ions, and quasi-stable atoms.

16. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein the electrical pulse is approximately 1 microsecond.

17. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein the electrical pulse is less than 1 microsecond.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Currently Amended) ~~The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein the discharge cell comprises~~ A plasma display panel comprising:

first electrode configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag in response to an electrical pulse applied to the first electrode;

a second electrode and a third electrode; and

the second electrode and the third electrode are configured to form wall charges proximate to the second electrode and the third electrode in response to a first voltage applied to the second electrode and a second voltage applied to the third electrode.

20. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the second electrode is a scan electrode.

21. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the third electrode is an address electrode.

22. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage have opposite polarities.

23. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein a potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode.

24. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode is less than or equal to 270 Volts.

25. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than or equal to 180 Volts.

26. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the first voltage is a negative voltage and the second voltage is a positive voltage.

27. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is approximately 500 nanoseconds.

28. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is less than 500 nanoseconds.

29. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the start of the application of the first voltage and the start of the application of the second voltage occur at approximately the same time.

30. (Currently Amended) A method comprising priming particles in a discharge cell in response to an electrical pulse applied to a first electrode to reduce discharge lag, wherein priming particles comprise at least one of free electrons, ions, and quasi-stable atoms.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the electrical pulse is approximately 1 microsecond.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the electrical pulse is less than 1 microsecond.

33. (Canceled)

34. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of claim 30, comprising~~ A method comprising priming particles in a discharge cell in response to an electrical pulse applied to a first electrode to reduce discharge lag, forming, in the discharge cell, wall charges proximate to a second electrode and a third electrode in response to a first voltage applied to the second electrode and a second voltage applied to the third electrode.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the second electrode is a scan electrode.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the third electrode is an address electrode.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage have opposite polarities.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein a potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode is less than or equal to 270 Volts.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than or equal to 180 Volts.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the first voltage is a negative voltage and the second voltage is a positive voltage.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is approximately 500 nanoseconds.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is less than 500 nanoseconds.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the start of the application of the first voltage and the start of the application of the second voltage occur at approximately the same time.

45. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising a discharge cell, sustain electrodes, address electrons, scan electrodes and [[a]] means of forming priming particles in the discharge cell to reduce discharge lag, wherein the means of forming priming particles includes electrodes separate from the sustain electrodes, the address electrodes and the scan electrodes.

46. (Previously Presented) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein:

each of the plurality of sustain electrode pairs comprise a first electrode and a second electrode; and

each first electrode is commonly connected.

47. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the sustain electrode pairs are different structures than the priming electrodes.

48. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of scan electrode pairs formed on the upper electrode different from the sustain electrode pairs and the priming electrodes.

49. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the plasma display panel comprise an AC-type plasma display panel.

50. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the sustain electrode pairs are different structures than the priming electrodes.

51. (New) The method of claim 7, further comprising a plurality of scan electrode pairs formed on the substrate different from the sustain electrode pairs and the priming electrodes.

52. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the common pulse is applied at a different time than the scan pulse and the address pulse.

53. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the plasma display panel comprises an AC-type plasma display panel.

54. (New) The apparatus of claim 45, wherein the means of forming priming particles receives a pulse separate from an address pulse and a scan pulse.

55. (New) The apparatus of claim 54, wherein the pulse is of a voltage insufficient to cause discharge within the discharge cell.

56. (New) The apparatus of claim 45, wherein the plasma display panel comprises an AC-type plasma display panel.